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ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

A
DESCRIPTION

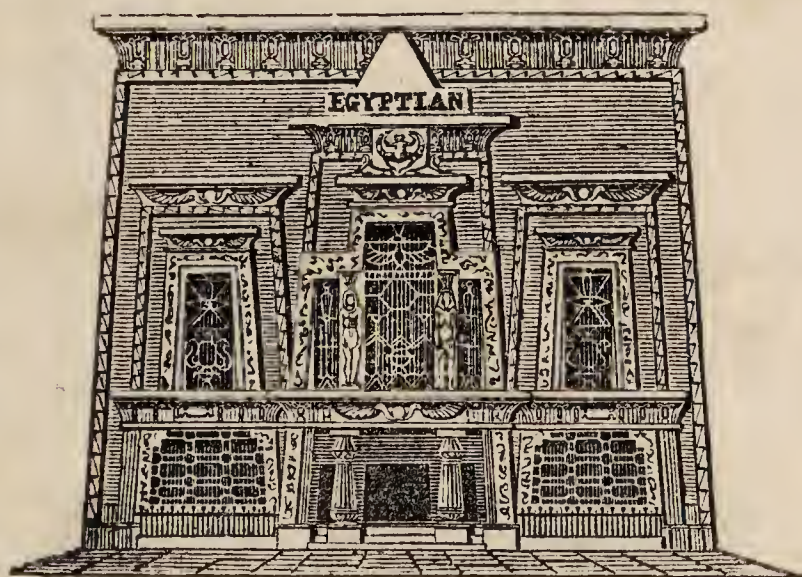
OF
A VERY EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF RARE AND CURIOUS SPECIMENS
IN EVERY CLASS OF

NATURAL HISTORY,

FROM THE
HUGE HIPPOPOTAMUS, TO THE DIMINUTIVE HUMMING-BIRD.

FORMED
AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
WITH UNWEARIED INDUSTRY, AND AT AN UNLIMITED EXPENSE, BY THAT
DISTINGUISHED NATURALIST,
M. VILLET,

AND
FROM THENCE TRANSFERRED TO THIS COUNTRY,
AND
NOW EXHIBITING AT THE



EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

Admittance One Shilling.—Catalogues One Shilling.

A CATALOGUE.

** * It is earnestly requested that the Visitors do not touch the Specimens in this Collection.*

MODELS OF THE NATIVES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTS.

1. A Bushman and woman, dressed in their native costume, with their implements of war.

2. A Hottentot man and woman, dressed in their usual costume, with their warlike and domestic implements.

* * These figures are highly curious, and will reward a minute examination.

3. A stick, to inflict punishment, made out of a stripe of the hide of the hippopotamus.

4. Two Mozambique fiddles and their bows. The fiddle is formed from a stick, with a gourd placed at the end.

5. Two Bushman's quivers, one containing several poisoned arrows.

6. A Bushman's bow.

6.* An ancient spear head of copper.

7. A Caffres bowl, spoon, and masher, made of wood.

7.* A tube, ornamentally worked with palm leaves.

8. A fan, nearly six feet in length, made out of the leaf of the palm, ornamented with dyed strips of palm leaves, from Ceylon.

8* A Caffres knife, or dirk, curiously carved, and ornamented with the figures of beasts.

9. A model of a negro cottage, with the implements of domestic use, from Demerara, beautifully executed.

9* A piece of Otaheitan cloth, made from the bark of a tree.

Over the door, are placed three Indian arrows, and above them, beginning on the right hand, four Brazilian arrows, and a Brazilian bow, and twelve Caffre Assagayers, or javelins; an ancient shield; a fan from the Burman empire, made out of a palm leaf, and a saddle from the same country.

A GLASS CASE,

Containing many beautiful specimens of small birds and birds' nests. Amongst which may be remarked—

10. The silver beak, or Brazilian tanager, from Brazils.

11. The Paradise tanagers.

12. The Cape coly.

13. The centinel lark.

14. The rice bird, or Java grossbeak.

15. The cotton bird, and its curious nest.

16. The blue-headed soft-tailed warbler.

17. The wax-bill grossbeak.

18. The flutterer warbler.

19. The hopoe, or upupa.

20. The *yellow finch*, and its nest, formed of entwined grass. They live in society, and are called also the *republicans*.

21. The Paradise flycatcher from Malabar, and its white variety.

22. The grenadier grossbeak.

23. The long-tailed finch.

24. The orange-breasted flycatcher.

25. The *taylor bird's nest*, sewed up in a palm leaf.

26. The churn owl, or night hawk.

27. The red-headed lark.

28. The crested lark.

29. The cotton bird's nest, and many other curious chats, finches, swifts, and tanagers, from Africa and the Brazils.

THE GENERAL COLLECTION OF BIRDS

is placed on the right-hand side of the room, and opposite are skeletons of several of them, and also of fishes and reptiles. In the range of birds may be remarked, amongst the *Rapacious birds*, or birds of prey—

40. The negro, or Caffer eagle.

41. The fulvous, or Cape vulture.

42. The bearded, or lamb vulture.

43. The secretary falcon, or serpent eater.

44. The musical hawk, so called because it is the only bird of prey that makes an harmonious sound.

45. The horned owl.

46. The little Cape owl.

47. The kestrel, male and female.

48. The peregrine falcon.

* * The two last are used in falconry. They have the peculiar tooth on the side of the bill, which distinguishes the noble birds of prey.

49. The African buzzard.

50. The fishing eagle.

51. The white hawk.

52. The white owl.

In this division there are several other buzzards and falcons, some of which have never yet been described.

In the *Passerine birds*, should be noted—

56. The white-bellied swift.

57. The Cape butcher bird.

58. The puffed back shrike.

59. The Cape collared crow, with its peculiar bill, which is just beginning to assume the appearance of an horn bill.

60. The Cape raven.

60* Otaheitan parrot.

61. The tyrant shrike from the Brazils.

61* Ring-necked parrot.

62. The minor grackle, or mainate, an excellent talking bird, held in veneration by the Asiatics.

62* Pennantian parrot.

63. The piping roller, or tibicen, of New Holland.

63* Blossom-headed parrot.

64. The golden cuckoo.

64* Yellow-crested cockatoo.

There is also a case of parrots above these, which contains many rare species, but more especially the large Banksian cockatoo in the centre.

65. The honey guide, or honey cuckoo, whose curious manners are so well described by Sparman, and other Cape travellers.

65* Scarlet lorry.

66. The golden green curucui, or trogon, from the Brazils.

66* King parrot.

67. The black-headed oriole from Malabar, and also a young specimen before it has gained its bright yellow plumage.

67* Gray parrot.

68. The golden oriole.

69. The promerops.

69* Blue-bellied parrot.

70. The Cape cuckoo.

71. The Turaco, or African cuckoo, with its peculiar crown.

72. The long-heeled cuckoo.

72.* The black cuckoo.

73. The ash-coloured spine-back shrike.

74. The yellow spine-back shrike. These two birds are curious for the shaft of the feather of the back ending in a spine.

75. The olive red crowned woodpecker.

76. The green Procnias.

78. The black spotted cuckoo.

79. The banded woodpecker.

80. The large kingfisher.

81. The crested Indian kingfisher, in its various states of plumage.

82. The blue nuthatch.

83. The long-tailed honey-sucker.

84. A curious specimen of the common lark, with its bill very much lengthened out and twisted

85. The naked-headed meliphaga from New Holland.

86. The green honey-sucker.

87. The yellow-breasted honey-sucker.

88. The violet honey-sucker, male and female.

89. The red-breasted honey-sucker.

90. The female of the former, which, like the other females of the genus, is generally of this dull colour.

91. The African bee-eater.

92. The yellow-winged meliphaga.

93. The monk honey-sucker; the two last are from New Holland.

93* A glass case of HUMMING BIRDS, over the fireplace.

94* A bell glass, containing some very rare flycatchers, tanagers, &c. &c. from Mexico.

The Water birds of this collection comprise several species which have never before been exhibited in this country, and which are very curious. The following should be particularly observed—

100. The gigantic petrel.

101. The tropic bird. This species has the shafts of the tail-feather black.

102 and 116. The crested grebe (*podiceps cristatus*), a fine male bird.

103. The tropic bird.

104 and 120. The island goose: booby or noddy (*pelicanus bassanus*), the young and old. This bird has so much the appearance of foolishness, that it has been called a fool by the sailors of all nations.

106 and 130. Cape penguin (*aptenodytes demersa*), male and female. The male is distinguished by the brighter colour, and black neck collar.

107 and 108. The eared grebe, or dabchick, (*podiceps auritus*).

109. The common Tern, or sea swallow (*sterna he-rundo*.)

* * The other two may, perhaps, be varieties of age, or the arctic Terns.

110. Pelican (*pelicanus onocrotalus*). When alive, of a beautiful rose-coloured white; native of many parts of the old continent. It is distinguished by an enormous pouch under the bill, in which it is said to convey fish as well as water to its mate, while engaged in incubation; but the stories of its feeding its young, by tearing open its own breast, is one of the many heraldic fables, which are to be found on the emblazoned arms of our nobility and gentry.

111. White chinned petrel (*procellaria*.) This is probably a new species.

112. Black crested tern (*sterna Bergii*). A new species only recently described.

113 and 117. The little grebe (*podiceps minor*), both male and female.

114. Frigate bird (*pellicanus aquillus*). Although the length of this bird rarely exceeds three feet, the expanse of its wing often extends to fourteen feet. It is constantly on the wing, and is found at great distances from the shore.

115 and 124. Black crested cormorant (*pelicanus cristatus*), in two states of plumage.

118. Black oyster catcher (*himantopus niger*).

119. Cape pigeon or pintado petrel (*procellaria capensis*).

121. The scooping avocette (*recurinostra avocette*), male and female. They live on worms.

123. Yellow-nosed albatros (*diomedea chlororhynchos*).

125, 128, 129, and 134. The Cape wild-duck. There are two specimens of each sex, showing the difference in their plumage.

127. The black Cape ducks.

131. The crested coot (*fulica cristati*). A full grown male and its two young chicks.

135. The Egyptian goose, or Gambo goose (*anas Ægyptiaca*).

In the Wading Birds are—

136. The little bittern (*ardea minuta*), male and female.

137. The Erody or Anastomus (*anastomus lamelligera*). This bird has only been recently described, and these are the first specimens that have been brought to England. Their bill is very peculiar, having the edges furnished with a number of fine leaves placed cross-wise, like the plate in the leaves in the bill of the ducks and flamingoes. The feathers are also very curious, the ends of their shafts, especially of those on the breast and wings being furnished with a broad horny leaf. Similar kinds of appendages are to be found on the wing-feathers of the jungle cock, but they are not so large and crisp. The edges of the two jaws always gape, from whence their name. When they take their food, like the *horn-bills*, they hold it by the end of the bill, and then toss it up, and catch it in the mouth. *A second specimen of this bird may be seen on the upper shelf.*

138. The red flamingo (*phœnicopterus ruber*). These birds form high nests of clay, on which they sit astride like a person on horseback: hence their building place presents a most curious spectacle. The bill differs from all other birds, turning downwards, and, when feeding, bringing the head to the ground. This bird forms the connecting link between the *grallæ*, wading, and the *Anseres*, swimming birds.

140. The common curlew, (*scolopax arcuata*).

141 and 145. The Egyptian Ibis. The Abon Hannes of Bruce's Travels (*tantalus ætheopicus*). This is the bird which is so commonly found in a mummy state in Egyptian tombs. These are two specimens, in different states of plumage, the neck becomes bare when the bird is full grown.

142. Gray sand piper, or plover (*triga squatarola*), in its winter plumage.

143. The Numidian, or Balearic crane, or crowned heron, or Cape peacock (*ardea pavonina*), celebrated for its graceful attitudes and beautiful plumage.

144. Cape red shanks, perhaps a new variety.

146. Long-shanks, or long-legged plover (*charadrius himantopus*). There is also a skeleton of this bird on the opposite side of the room.

147. Tufted umbra (*scopus umbretta*), a fine specimen of a very curious bird.

149. The Stanley demoiselle, or Numidian crane (*Virgo Stanleyana*). There are two specimens of this elegant bird in this Museum, which has only lately been described, and named after Lord Stanley, a distinguished ornithologist of the present day.

150. The pygmy sand piper (*tringa pygmæa*).

151. The Cape thick-kneed bustard (*ædicnemus capensis*). It differs from the English species by the length of the legs, and in its plumage.

152. Purple water-hen, or porphyris (*porphyrio*). Living on fish, a bird well known to the ancients.

153. The double-ringed plover.

153* King plover, or sea-lark (*charadrius hiatula*).

154. The African heron (*ardea caspica*). Very

rarely found in England. Other specimens are on the shelf above.

156. The night heron, or raven (*ardea nyctororax*).

158. Little egret (*ardea garzetta*), in its young state of plumage.

159. The little Cape bustard; probably a new variety, or young of another species.

160 and 163. Little stinct (*tringa minuta*). Two specimens, in different states of plumage.

161. The spoonbill (*platalea leucorodia*).

162. The snipe (*scolopax gallinago*). Found in all parts of the world.

165. The gallinule (*fulica chloropus*). Living on seeds and fish.

In the *gallinaceous birds* must be remarked—

166 and 186. The quail, male and female.

167. The golden plover (*charadrius plumialis*).

168. The small flamingo (*phænopterus minor*). A species of which only one or two specimens are known in Museums. It has only recently been distinguished from the red flamingo.

* * * This is a most beautiful specimen.

169. The field duck, or little bustard (*otis tetra*). The male in summer plumage.

170, 171, 178, 179, and 182. Several kinds of passenger or long-tailed pigeons.

174 and 180. The white speckled pigeon.

175. The long-billed partridge.

176. The Cape snipe (*scolopax Capensis*). The most beautiful of the snipe kind, being so chastely pencilled. Also its egg.

177 and 181. The sand grouse, male and female, the male marked with a beautiful neck collar.

179*. The painted francolin, which, like many of these birds, has two spurs on each leg. On the upper shelf.

180* and 181*. Two varieties of Guinea fowls. There are also some skins of New Holland, African, and Brazilian birds, which are for sale.

183 and 187. Green nutmeg pigeon.

184 and 188. The Cape partridge.

190. The heron (*ardea cinerea*).

191. The bittern (*ardea stellaris*).

192. Shag, or crane (*pelicanus graculus*). A large and, perhaps, new variety.

194. Sooty albatros (*diomedea fuliginosa*).

* * * This kind was first discovered by Captain Cook.

194 and 195. Man-of-war bird, or wandering albatros (*diomedea exulans*).

* * * One of these is suspended from the centre of the room, to show his great expanse of wing.

198. The crowned gallinule

198. The coot (*fulica atra*).

202. The Cape bustard (*otis* —). Probably a new species.

203. The ostrich (*strutir camelus*). Native of the hottest part of Africa. The body of the male is black, and of the female brown, excepting the wings and tail, which of both are brown. The wings are not made for flight, and the feet have only two toes; a peculiarity not to be found in any other bird. The male and female alternately sit on the eggs, which are produced from ten to twenty in number.

- 204. The same when young.
- 205. The same when young.
- 206. The same bird in the shell.
- 207. The emue, from New Holland.

* * * The five last are a group forming one family, and are placed with the beasts, being the birds most nearly allied to them.

MAMMALIA, OR QUADRUPEDS,

Contain many rare and extraordinary species, several of which have never before been in this country, and some are not known in Europe. They are placed round, and in the middle of the end of the room.

On the trees, placed with the large beasts, are the following animals—

On the one, on the right side of the hippopotamus, are—

Two ring-tailed lemurs, the brown lemur, both from Madagascar ; the gingi squirrel, from the Cape of Good Hope ; and a small horse-shoe bat.

Between the trees is suspended the large black eatable bat, or flying fox, from Celebes.

On the tree to the left, are two small baboons (*Simia Cynocephalus*) ; two silver gray monkeys, which have only lately been described ; two dog-faced baboons, one of them young, and the other only one or two months old, when they are nearly black ; and a small-sized eatable bat, or *Pteropus*.

On the trunk of each of the trees, are a *python*, or East India boa.

208. The bay or red ichneumon, or mangost.

208* The gray ichneumon (*vivera cafra*), of use like

the cat, to destroy reptiles and vermin, and particularly fond of eggs.

209 and 218. Hunting leopard (*felis jubata*), used in sporting in the East Indies.

211. Fizzler, or honey weasel rattle (*viverra melliavora*), found also in India. Digs the earth with its long fore claws, and feeds on the honey of the wild bees.

212 and 225. The grysböck (*antelope grisea*), male and female. Live in the mountains at the Cape, overgrown with shrubs, and are swift and vigilant.

213. The dog-faced baboon (*simia porcaria*), with a middle-aged and very young specimen, on the tree.

214 and 215. Cape, or clawless otter (*lutra inunguis*), young animals. They have claws, but they are very small.

215* Mephritic weasel (*viverra striata*). The cone-path, chince and skunk of the Americans, one of the most stinking of stinking animals, yet the odour is agreeable to some, the writer having heard of a person who kept one for a pet. The odour is emitted at will, and appears to be equally noxious to all animals, those of their own species only excepted.

216. Suricate (*viverra tetradactyla*). When this animal walks the body is arched, and the whole of the sole of the hind feet being placed on the ground, it can easily stand erect on its hind legs. It carries its food to the mouth with its fore paws, and lives on animal substances.

219 and 224. Lion whelps, one day old. They are curious, as showing the animal to be striped like the other cats, when young, although they are plain-coloured when full grown.

220. Spotted hyæna (*canis crocuta*). This cruel and

formidable animal abounds at the Cape of Good Hope, where they will even enter the hut of the poor Hottentot, and carry off his children. During the day, they lay concealed in holes, and at night issue forth with horrid yells in search of prey. Every kind of animal substance is devoured by them, and they seem indeed to be sent by Providence, to consume those dead and corrupting bodies which abound in hot climates, and which would otherwise affect the health and comforts of man. There are many vague and absurd stories regarding this animal, as, for instance, that its neck consists but of one bone without joints, that it changes its sex yearly, and that it has such a power of imitating the human voice, as to beguile the shepherd, as a prelude to devouring his flock ; all which tales are quite fabulous.

221. Large coast rat, sand or Cape mole (*mus maritimus*). These animals form numerous mole-hills in the sandflat, which renders them unpleasant and dangerous to ride over, as the feet of the horses are constantly sinking in the holes.

222. Cape marmot, daman, or klipdas, or Cape badger (*styrax Capensis*). This animal is a rhinoceros in miniature, in internal anatomy, but with the hairs of a rat ; it has been generally placed with the latter, but has been removed by modern naturalists to its place with the rhinoceros and hippopotamus. They live in clefts of rocks—are easily tamed, and become much attached to their keeper—they are active, cleanly, and feed entirely on vegetables.

223. Black footed wild cat (*felis nigripes*). Very like the wild cat of Europe.

226 and 248. The steenbock antelope (*antelope ru-*

pestris, Forster), male and young. Rare about the Cape of Good Hope, living entirely among the rocky cliffs, and jumping with great activity and vigilance.

227, 230. White-faced antelope (*antelope pygarga*, Pallas), the *neess bock* of the Dutch settlers at the Cape. There are specimens of different ages, and a very young fawn, the female of this species has not hitherto been described.

229. Onyx (*antelope onyx*), or long horned antelope. Peculiar for its long straight arms and banded face.

231. The hartebest, or caama (*damalis caama*). Living in small flocks, in the barren places, with one male for the leader, who expels the other adult males. They are not swift, but stop to turn round when pursued; they fight, like the neelghau, on the knees. Their venison is like beef.

232. The boshbock (*antelope sylvatica*). The bush-goats of the natives.

233. Crested porcupine (*hystrix cristata*). This species has been naturalized in the south of Europe. He is harmless in his manners, excepting when roused to self-defence; the lion does not then dare to attack him. His quills are his protection, and though he has not the power of darting these against an enemy, as erroneously imagined, yet a wound, inflicted by them, always causes a long and severe suffering. He sleeps during the day in holes, making his excursions for food, which consists of fruits and vegetables, during the night; and committing great havoc in the gardens near the Cape of Good Hope. He makes perpetual war upon the serpent tribe, rolling himself up like a ball, until his adversary is actually upon him, when, by suddenly erecting his prickles and directing

them with great force and dexterity, he seldom fails to disable his antagonist. The quills are merely ornamental, but the flesh is often eaten by the inhabitants of the Cape. The teats of these animals are so placed that the young may suck, without inconvenience, from the spines in the arm pits.

235. The Cape jackal (*canis mesomelas*), and its whelp.

236. The woolly antelope, or riet rheebock (*antelope villosa*). This species differs from all the other antelope, in the soft and villous structure of its hair, the length of its ears, and the slenderness of its horns. They live in pairs. It is an animal of great swiftness, running with wonderful rapidity, by lengthened stretches, close to the ground, so as to seem to glide over the desert, like a mist before the wind, and, favoured by the indistinct colours of its fur, is immediately out of sight. The Bushmen make lance-heads, awls, and other tools of its horn, and cloaks of the skin for their women.

237 and 250. Springer antelope (*antelope euchora*). Peculiar for the two groves on the croup, from the end of the tail. This grove dilates when the animal is bounding, and exposes a large triangular space, which is otherwise concealed, covered with pure white hair. It lives in flocks, which migrate north and south, and back with the Monsoons. These flocks contain several thousands, the foremost being fat, and the others in the rear lean; but when the direction is altered, then those in the rear become fat, and the others starve, and are devoured by the animals which follow the march. When impelled by fear, they bound up in the air and show their white spot, from whence its name of springer and showy brock.

There are in this collection several specimens, in different stages of growth.

237* The bleekbock (*antelope pallida*). This is very nearly allied to, and has much the habits of, the grysbok.

238. The HIPPOPOTAMUS. The largest water animal except the whale. This creature does not swim, but only wades through the water. It is a native of the great African and Asiatic rivers, where it is sometimes seen in herds. It is amphibious, emerging from the water only by night, and feeding entirely on vegetables. It is naturally of a harmless disposition, but when pursued or wounded becomes excessively furious and powerful. The tusks are much esteemed, being more hard and less liable to change colour than those of the elephant, and are therefore much used by dentists.

239. Cape jerboa, or leaping hare (*dipus caffer*). It is peculiar for having an abdominal pouch, somewhat like the kangaroo, but it does not inclose the teats. They destroy the corn, eating it either green or ripe. Its hind legs are twice as long as its fore-pair, which cause it to take long leaps when it moves in haste. Like several African animals, it lies concealed in a hole, which it digs during the day, and feeds only at night.

240. The klepspringer (*antelope oreotragus*), having much the appearance and habits of a young goat, and bounding with great force and precision from rock to rock, and gathering their feet upon points or rugosities among the cliffs, apparently too small to admit of foothold. The least obliquity of surface suffices them to run up and hold their footing. The solidity of their posture is such, that on the plains, at their highest speed, they only leave the mark of the point of their toes. They

were common, but are now rendered rare near the Cape. Their elastic hair is used to stuff saddles, and their venison is thought to be the best in Africa.

243. The *African domestic goat*, peculiar for its very long horns and long hair.

246. Zebra (*equus zebra*). Three specimens in various stages of growth. This is the zebra of the older authors, which is confined to the mountainous parts of Africa. If this elegant animal could be tamed it would prove a valuable accession to mankind, but all attempts at this have hitherto proved ineffectual. They are very frequently taken alive at the Cape, a penalty of fifty dollars being levied upon any person who attempts to shoot them. The skin is as smooth as satin, adorned with elegant stripes like ribbons, which in the male are brown on a yellowish white ground; and in the female black on a white ground. The voice of this animal resembles the post horn.

247. Gnu, or gnou, or wild beast (*antelope gnu*). A fine young specimen, which has much the appearance of a bison in miniature, but shows the lid to the nostril, so peculiar to this animal. They live in herds; are lively, active, and petulant; they are sportive, and, when alarmed, always commence by playing with each other, striking sideways with their horns; but this lasts only for a moment, for the whole troop soon flies across the desert with amazing speed.

249. Masked hog (*sus larvatus*?), a young specimen. This species is described by Daniels.

251 and 253. Cape ant eater, or orycteropus (*myrmecophaga Capensis*. Gmel.), the wardwark, or ground hog of the Cape.

There is also the skeleton, which shows the peculiar form of the tarsi and metatarsi like the elephant. It has the same thick skin and scattered hairs; it digs a deep hole with its fore feet, and lies concealed in it during the whole of the day; in the night it proceeds in search of ant-hills, and scratches a hole in its side, and thrusts in its long tongue. It defends itself by digging. Its flesh is wholesome and well tasted.

252. Caracal, the lynx of the ancients (*felis caracal*), found in India and Africa.

254. Cape-eared seal (*phoca pusilla*).

This is the sm kind of seal that yields the fine soft fur, which is usually called *sealskin*. It is placed under the hair, which is pulled off in a particular manner to leave the down alone.

A GLASS CASE OF QUADRUPEDS, containing several rare and undescribed species.

259. The Cape gennet, which yields a small quantity of an odoriferous substance similar to civet.

255, 256, 260, and 267. Small Cape rats. They have nearly the same manner's as the large Cape rat already described, but they are only one-third of its size.

257. A suricate, or Cape mangos (*viverra tetradactyla*).

258. The gray mangos from India, where they are used to destroy vermin.

261. A new kind of hairy-tailed rat from the Cape, and

262. The minute musk, or memina, with a young specimen, which was born during the passage of the ani-

mal in the ship *Thames*, but the dam was so offended at the young one being fondled by the passengers, that she destroyed it, and died herself soon after.

263. A new kind of dormouse, or small squirrel, from the Cape.

264. Pencilled jachus, or marmosette, from the Brazils.

265. Stinc, or mephritic weasels.

266. The large mole, or Cape rat.

FISH.

268. The gigantic sea-sleave. Much the largest specimen in any museum, being 36 inches long, and 24 inches broad, without measuring the arms. This specimen leads one to believe the existence of the large species described by the older authors. There is an account of one taken on the coast of Ireland, in 1674, the body of which was 9, and the largest arm 11 feet long.

269. Several hog fishes.

270. The head of a fish.

271. The sea devil, or fisher. This fish uses the bristles over their heads as fishing lines, with bait to catch small fish, and while the fish are biting at it, they dart at them and catch them in their large mouths.

272. A polypus, or sea spider fish, in its natural posture as climbing up the side of a rock. They keep continually entwining their arms, and hold themselves fast by the double row of suckers, with which the inner side is furnished. It has contracted considerably in drying.

273. A small species of spiny globe fish.

274. A Cape gurnard.

275 and 276. The sea weathercock, or spiny globe fish.

277. A parrot beaked spiny globe fish, or sea weathercock.

278. A small blunt nosed shark.

280. A very young grampus, with the teeth not yet cut.

280* The Cape dolphin.

281. A Cape rock fish. This is the fish that has the curious flat topped teeth on the roof of the mouth, which have been called, when found, fossil buffonites.

281* Grampus.

282. The bottom fish, or sea angel. This fish unites the rays with the sharks, having the fleshy tail of the latter, with the flat form of the rays.

282* A small grampus, of another kind.

283. A short nosed shark.

283* A sharp nosed shark.

284. The ribbon, or banded shark, a new kind.

284* The dog, or long-toothed shark. The dried head and jaws of this animal is in the collection of skeletons, No. 38.

There are also several kinds of snakes, many of which are venomous, scattered amongst the fish and reptiles, and some specimens of the celebrated Cape seaweed, the stem of which is very peculiar being large and hollow, with a bunch of leaves at the end—the stem in many of the specimens is covered with various smaller species of sea-weed and ulvæ.

285. The skull of a very large kind of grampus (*dolphinus globiceps*), with all the beautiful teeth quite perfect.

285* The sun, or head-fish (*cephalus oblongus*). This

is a complete animal, although it has the appearance of only being the head of a fish.

286. The blunt-headed rock fish. This has also the curious broad pavement-like teeth before referred to.

287. The oblong balistes, or compressed file fish.

288. The gigantic donzelle, or king of the rocks.

289. The garter fish.

290. The Cape John dory.

291. The Cape barge, silurus, or glune fish, peculiar for its smooth skin and depressed form, and many bearded mouth.

291* Serpent twisted round a sugar cane.

292. The spiny-headed rock fish.

293. The imbricated turtle. This is the turtle which yield the finest plates, which are usually called *tortoise-shell*

294. A water tortoise, with two additional artificial heads added to it.

295. A land tortoise of a very peculiar form.

296. A depressed fresh water tortoise.

297. A Cape land tortoise of very large size, apparently undescribed. There are three specimens.

299. Two crocodiles. This animal, native of Asia and Africa, has been found of the enormous size of from 20 to 30 feet. It preys chiefly on fish, and devours almost any animal that comes within its reach. It is produced from eggs, which are numerously deposited in the sand, of a size scarcely larger than that of the goose. The armour covering the body of this rapacious animal, may be numbered among the most elaborate pieces of nature's mechanism, being so strong as to repel a musket ball. A modern traveller, Mr. Waterton, has surprised the world

by a detail of his adventures, not the least marvellous of which is his having sprung upon the back of one of these horrid creatures, and rode astride it for a considerable distance.

300. The Ouran, or Egyptian minotor, or crocodile lizard. Venerated by the Egyptians.

301. A turtle, or a sea-tortoise.

SKELETONS.

This collection is unique of its kind, being the first which has ever been publicly exhibited in this country, and it contains some specimens which are not in any of the continental museums. Amongst the quadrupeds must be observed—

1. The skeleton of the dog-faced baboon. Its skin stuffed, is also in the collection.

2. The skeleton of the little baboon. There are two skins of this animal in the collection stuffed.

3. The skeleton of the ursine-eared seal, one of the animals which yield the seal skin of the furriers. It is peculiar, as having only three claws on its hind feet.

4. The skeleton of the Cape ant-eater, or ground hog. The animal is in the collection. Vide Nos. 251, 253.

5. The skeleton of the gysbock antelope, and the head and horns. See the animal No. 212.

6. The skeleton of a new species of dolphin. This animal has never before been seen in Europe.

7. The skull of the Cape lion.

8. The skull of the hunting leopard.

9. The skull of the babyrossa, or horned pig.

10. Of the Cape jackal.

11. Of the beaver.
12. Of the young masked hog.
13. The skull and horns of the Cape antelope.
14. The tooth of the hippopotamus.
15. The tooth of the lion seal.
16. The ear bone of a whale. The most solid bone in its body.
17. The horns of the Bengal buffalo, or arne.
18. The horns of the Cape ox.
19. The horns of the gnu.
20. The horn of the coendoo.
21. The horns of the spiral horned antelope.
- In the birds must be observed—
22. The skeleton of the fulvous vulture. See the animal on the opposite side, No. 41.
23. The skeleton of the secretary, or snake-eating falcon.
24. The skeleton of the horned owl.
25. The skeleton of the parrot.
26. The skeleton of a young ostrich, and the legs and feet bones of a very large one, also an egg.
27. The skeleton of a flamingo.
28. The skeleton of the curlew.
29. The skeleton of the Cape thick-kneed bustard.
30. The skeleton of the pelican.
31. The skeleton of the Cape penguin.
32. The skeleton of the albatros.
33. The skeleton of the heron.
34. The skeleton of the long shanks, or himantopus.
35. The skeleton of the Cape pigeon, or procellaria.
36. The skeleton of the tame Cape duck.
37. The skeleton of the Cape crow.

Amongst the fish there are—

38. The head of the large shark, showing its long sharp teeth, and the jaws of the same animal.

39. The jaws of the broad-toothed shark.

40. The jaws of various kinds of rock fish, with their pavement-like teeth.

A SMALL CASE, containing

41. The skeleton and skin of the puff adder. The most poisonous reptile that inhabits the Cape.

42. The skeleton of the king-fisher, showing the immense size of the bill.

43. The skeleton of a finch.

44. The skeleton of a mountain lark.

45. The skeleton of a red-beaked finch.

46. The skeleton of the violet honey sucker.

A COLLECTION OF BOTTLES OF ANIMALS, IN SPIRITS, containing

47. A monstrous puppy, without a face. A specimen of the blue Indian shrew mouse. A very young bat; and a young antelope.

48. The feet of a raptorial; and feet and legs of a natatorial bird.

49. The eyes of the gigantic cuttle fish, from the specimen in the collection.

50. Indian bats. Small porcupine fish. A silurus. And a bird.

51. The feet of various birds.

52. Some prawns. A golden scinct. A spider. And an Indian fish.

53. A flying dragon lizard. A king crab. Dragon flies. Scincts, and a small slender snake.

54. Two kinds of cameleon, the largest one undescribed. A curious grylus, with curled wings. *Gryllus monstrosus*. And another grasshopper.

55. Some beetles, shrimps, and a fish.

56. An Indian sole, a centipede, a prawn, and a small snake, and house gecko, or lizard.

57. A very young manis, or scaly ant eater.

58. A lump sucker of a large size.

59. Some agamæ, or rough lizards.

60. A pair of very large frogs.

61. A pair of rough lizards, or agamæ, a minitor, and a new cameleon.

62. A flying dragon, a walking leaf, and an arrow-shaped sea sleeve.

63. Some very young sharks, and the egg out of which they came, a musk cuttle fish, some agamæ, or rough lizard, and a new cameleon.

64. A pair of musk cuttle fish, or sea spiders, a phasma, or walking stick insect, a young turtle, and a rough lizard.

65. A cuttle fish, and a sea sleeve.

66. The gills or lungs of a cuttle fish, a bernard crab, a rough lizard, and a locust.

67. Several rare and interesting fish of different genera, as mullets, siluri, and perces.

68. A pair of rare carp, and a new kind of fish.

69. A carp, a perch, a silurus, or barge, and another fish from the Cape.

70. A silurus, or barge, a sole, a spiny globe fish, a macrognathus, and a leaf insect.

71, 72, 73, 74, and 75. Various kind of snakes, most of them harmless.

76. Three curious eels, and a large locust.

77. Various kinds of snakes.

78. Two kinds of eels.

79. Two Indian monitors, or crocodile lizards.

80 to 85. Various kinds of snakes.

86. Various kinds of worms from the interior of African animals.

86* A Book, containing the skins of twenty-three different sorts of serpents, arranged by M. VILLET, many of them never before brought to this country, as some new species of tree snakes and colubers.

A GLASS CASE OF SHELLS, in Centre of Room,
No. 1, containing

87. Several narrow keeled paper nautilus.

88. A broad keeled paper nautilus.

89. The rose-bush murex.

90. The spiny beaked murex.

91. The partridge tun.

92. The seven clawed strombus.

93. The red helmet.

94. The poached eggs.

95. The lynx cowries.

96. The leopard cowries.

97. The tiger cowries.

98. The operculum of a large kind of turbus, which are usually called *uncilicus marinus*.

99. The operculum of a smaller kind of turbo.

100. The single harps.

- 101. Blackmoor lowry.
- 102. The argus cowrie.
- 103. The plover eggs.
- 104. Several specimens of the small spiny globe-fish, or sea-weathercock.

A GLASS CASE, No. 2, on Side of Room, containing several land and fresh water tortoises.

- 106. The geometric tortoise.
- 107. Land tortoises, and a young one just coming out of its egg.
- 108. Two imbricated turtles.
- 109. A new kind of cameleon from the Cape.
- 110. A spinous tailed lizard, (*lucerta zonurus*), from Brazil.
- 111. The flying lizard, or draco viridis, from Malabar.
- 112. The Calappa crab.
- 113. The Spanish crab.
- 114. The Dromias, or Parasitic crab, one enclosed in its case, and the other naked.
- 115. The rough cuttle fish, showing its beak and backbone.
- 116. The cuckold fish, or horned box fish.
- 117. Some barnacle, or goose-shells.
- 118. A flying-fish.
- 119. A spike, or gar pike. In this case are also rare crabs and other animals; especially some land tortoises.

A GLASS CASE, No. 3, near the Door, containing a selection of corals, shells, sea-eggs, sea-weeds, corallines, sponges, star-fish. &c. &c.

- 120. Several small sea porcupine fish.
- 121. The Bullock's heart, or a large cardium.
- 121*. Boring mytilus (*modiolus lithophagus*)
- 122. Muricated coral.
- 123. Black coral.
- 124. Broad lobed flustra, or paper like sea-weed.
- 125. Coralline.
- 126. The harp shell.
- 127. Chinese window oyster shell, which are used to make windows in China.
- 128. Pearl turbo.
- 129. Geometrical land tortoises.
- 130. The buck eye, or black topped lempet.
- 131. A calappa crab.
- 132. Several compressed limpets. These shells are found on the stems of large sea-weed, when they are found on the rocks, they are flat and expanded.
- 133. Various kind of olives, consisting of several distinct species.
- 134. The large ear-shell, containing several kind of shells.
- 135. The black coral, with a red flesh on.
- 136. Several beautiful young turtles.
- 137. A beautiful dried frog.
- 138. A curious anchor, or grapple seed pod.
- 139. A small sea-horse, or hippopotamus.

A GREAT GLASS CASE, No. 4, near the Door, containing—

- 140. A fine specimen of gorgonia.
- 141. Fine specimens of muricated madrepore, or white coral.

142. The elk horn madreporæ.
143. The crooked branched gorgonia.
- 143* A Chinese figure, formed out of what is termed by them rice-paste.
144. The fungus, or sun-flower madreporæ.
145. Two strings of Japanese coins, in the manner in which they are kept on strips of cane.
146. Two Chinese bead purses.
147. A curious collection of Cape seeds, many of which are very rare and curious.
148. A fine large lump of blood stone.
149. A tray, containing many varieties of polished agate, carnelians, opalline wood, garnets, moon-stones, cat's-eyes, amethysts, emeralds, some Cape diamonds, models of crystals in glass, and other curious objects.
150. A tray with two agate knife-handles, two bull's eye beans, a necklace of small shells, and another of seeds.
- On the two lower shelves of this case are placed various minerals, as bloodstones, agates, rock crystal, Egyptian jasper, obsidian, or glass-like larva, and numerous specimens of agate, cut, polished, and in rolled pebbles.
151. Under the case, a guadma, or Indian idol, from the Birman Empire, and some fragments of rocks, fossils, and perforated substances.

A BELL GLASS, No. 5, containing

A very large and fine narrow celled paper nautilus, or argonaute.

The Parasitic animal, which inhabits the above shell. This is the first specimen which has ever been exhibited in Europe. It is the animal which is described by Pliny, and from whence the idea that they first taught

man to use the sail, so beautifully described by Lord Byron, Pope, and other poets. The end of the two longer arms, are furnished with a beautiful Membranaceous expansion, which, when the animal is floating on smooth water, is expanded to the swelling breeze ; while the other arm is placed over its side to direct its course. The animal which forms the shell, is hitherto perfectly unknown, and it is one of the greatest desiderata in science ; for the want of it has divided the first scientific men, including Home, Cuvier, Blainville, Leach, Ferusac, and Poli, into two contending factions.

A BELL GLASS, No. 6, containing

Wendes, a fine specimen of white madrepore, gorgoniæ, and a beautiful branched sponge.

153. Several specimens of the rare new Cape cowry (*cypræa capensis*).

154. Several specimens of the newly described gaping cowry, or *cypræa apertu*, in various states, showing that the washed cowry of Lamarck, is the young of this species.

155. The newly described alga cowry, peculiar for wanting teeth on its lips.

156. The very scarce Gibbus land snail (*Bulimus Lyonettii*).

157. A rare Cape land snail.

158. Several Cape larvæ, or pupæ, the (*turbo sulcatus*).

159. A fine club-spine echenus.

A BELL GLASS, No. 7, containing

160. The nest of the large black ant. It was formed between two rafters. The form of the galleries are curious and instructive.

A BELL GLASS, No. 8, containing

- 161. A variety of the muricated white madreporæ.
- 162. A fine group of coralline, on a large barnacle.
- 163. A Venus's comb.
- 164. A rosebush murex, and several cowries, and other shells.
- 165. Two curious specimens of porcelain, said to have come from the interior of Africa, how they came there it would be difficult to conjecture.
- 166. A very curious Chinese carving on stone, a table ornament.
- 167. Two very beautiful Chinese carvings, landscape and figures, of red composition.
- 168. A collection of Fragments (undoubted) of the Temples, &c. of Antiquity, viz. of the Parthenon, the Acropolis, the Tower of Piræus, Temples of Neptune, Diana, Minerva, Ceres, Theseus, Jupiter, Apollo, Venus, Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, &c. &c.

THE COLLECTION OF INSECTS

Is enclosed in several glass cases over the fire-place, by the side of the door, and on the tables. They contain many species not hitherto described, and many which are celebrated for their beauty, curiosity, and organization; consisting of

- 1. Coleopterous insects from the Cape and New Holland.
- 2. Coleopterous insects, or beetles, among which may be remarked, the curious Buprestis (No. 8), peculiar for the tufts of hair with which its body is studded. The giant

cicindela. The large *Prionus*, and numerous other curious beetles, peculiar either for their colour or their form.

3. A case of lepidopterous insects, or butterflies, hawk-moths, bombyces, and moths, from India, China, the Brazils, &c., containing several varieties of the atlas moth. The death's head moth. The gauze wing sphynx. The swallow-tailed butterfly, &c. &c.

4. A case of hymenopterous, dipterous, and hemipterous insects, containing many rare and beautiful species.

5. A case of hymenopterous insects, containing varieties of the grasshopper, locusts, various kinds of mantes, walking leaves, walking sticks, lantern flies, &c. &c.

6. A case of insects of various orders, containing three large scorpions, various locusts, bugs, beetles, fine specimens of the lion ants, two walking leaves with their wings expanded, and numerous other curious insects.

7. A case of insects of various orders, containing amongst others which are beautiful and curious, for the chasteness of their colour, or the oddness of their shape, The long bodied scorpion. Some ant lions. Painted winged grasshoppers. The atlas moth. Turfted buprestis.

These cases will well repay the most minute examination, as they contain many rare and curious subjects.

BOTANY.

Hanging from the centre of the room is the *CARYOTA URENS*. A palm, from the Sumatra coast, full of fruit, the most magnificent specimen that has yet been brought to Europe.

On the tables are Hortus Siccus, containing dried specimens of many hundreds of curious plants, trees, and flowers, many of them undescribed; and on the shelves are numerous species of a like nature, the examination of which, will amply repay the intelligent botanist.

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